Hon: Secretary of State U. S.

AMERICAN RECORDER.

Vol VII. WASHINGTON, N. C. JANUARY 11, 1822—PUBLISHED BY JOHN M'WILLIAMS No. 341.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE Trustees of this Institution had the satisfaction, a few months since, of announcing the election of the Rev Dr. STAUGHTON as President, and Messrs. CHASE and WOODS Professors; and that the College would be opened for the admission of students the second Wednesday in January next. They have recently elected JOSIAH MEIGS, Esq * Professor of Experimental Philosophy THOMAS SEWALL, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, JAMES M. STAUGHTON, M. D. Professor of Chemistry and Geology, RUFUS BABCOCK, A. B. Tutor and Librarian. The Faculty will appoint provisional teachers in the Preparatory School.

On the second Wednesday in January the President, Professors, and Tutor will be inducted into office. The procession will form at the house of Mr. Professor Chase on College Hill, at 10 o'clock, A M. and move to the College, when the President, connected with the other solemnities of the occasion, will deliver an address.

From the first of January applicants for admission to the College may present themselves for examination.

The general course of study will be the same as in the most respectable Colleges and Universities in the United States.

The requisities for admission to the FRESHMAN CLASS will be—an acquaintance with English Grammar, common Arithmetic, some judicious compendium of Geography, and ability to make Latin correctly and to translate with facility Cæsar's Commentaries, the Works of Virgil, Sallust, the Select Orations of Cicero, the New Testament in Greek, and Græca Minora; and, for an *advanced standing*, the studies of the class up to the time of admittance. No applicant, however, can be admitted without satisfactory credentials of a good moral character; nor, from any other College, without a certificate from the Faculty of the same, of having left it without censure.

Studies of the FRESHMAN CLASS:—English, Latin and Greek languages; Geography, Arithmetic and Algebra; History and Antiquities; and exercises in Reading Speaking and Composition.

SOPHOMORE CLASS:—Geography, History and Elements of Chronology; Rhetoric and Logic; Logarithms, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Conic Sections, and Euclid's Elements.

JUNIOR CLASS:—Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Fluxions Natural History, History of Civil Society, Natural Religion and Revelation.

SENIOR CLASS:—Natural and Political Law, Metaphysics, Moral Philosophy, and Analogy of Religion to Nature.

Through the whole four years attention will be paid to the learned Languages, Criticism, Rhetoric and Oratory.

To the Theological Department student who have previously gone through a collegiate course, and those who have not, may be admitted, bearing satisfactory recommendations and credentials.

To the Preparatory School those may be admitted, who may have designed to enter the Freshman Class, but prove to be not sufficiently prepared and any who declare it to be their intention to enter, when prepared, some other department of the College.

Resident students also, in some particular instances, may be admitted, with the special permission of the Superintending Committee.

The Medical Department is not yet in operation. It is the intention of the Trustees to organize, as soon as circumstances shall renden proper, a Law Department.

A thorough useful education is the object of the College. Good accommodations can now be furnished for at least a hundred students. The boarding, it is believed, will not exceed two dollars a week. Other charges for fuel, lamps, washing, &c. will be moderate. Students from the neighbourhood will be expected to supply themselves with bedding; those from a distance, if they prefer, will be supplied by the steward at a small charge for the same. Tables and chairs will be provided for each room. Students, in some cases, may be allowed to board out of the College, by the special permission of the Superintending Committee.

The year will be divided into two terms—the first from the second Wednesday in January to the second Wednesday in July. The second from the first Wednesday in September to the third Wednesday in December.

Each student will be required to pay ten dollars on admittance; and, for tuition, in the Classical Department, or Preparatory School, to be paid at the beginning of each term, thirty dollars for the first, and twenty dollars for the second.

Most vigilant attention will be paid to the moral habits, as well as to the health, and comfort, and literary progress of the students.

The Trustees cannot be insensible of the high expectations created by the peculiar advantages of a College located at the seat of the National Government. The recommendation of a University here by the illustrious Washington and his successors, could not fail to impart great interest to such an institution; and the Trustees have experienced a very particular pleasure in observing the *national feeliug* in favour of this object, as discovered in various notices respecting it in the newspapers, and other periodical publications in different parts of the United States.

The following it is conceived due to the respectability of the Institution from which it comes, the kindness which prompted it, and the community at large, to introduce here.

"*Theological Seminary, Andover,*
September, 25, 1821.

"To the friends of learning and religion we beg leave to say, that we have considered the establishment of the Columbian College in the District of Columbia, as an event of great importance and as likely to be of extensive and lasting utility to the best interests of man. We entertain a high respect for the President of the College, and for those generally who are its guardians and supporters. With the young gentlemen [Messrs. CHASE and WOODS—the other Professors, elected since, of course were not alluded to in these remarks] who have been appointed as Professors, we have had opportunity to become particularly and very intimately acquainted; and we are happy in being able to say, that we have formed an opinion altogether in their favour; that we think their appointment to these offices very judicious; and that we feel great satisfaction as to their talents and their literary acquisitions, the soundness of their religious opinions, their sincere attachment to the cause of Christ, and their disposition to discharge, with diligence and fidelity, the arduous duties of the stations to which they are called. It is our earnest desire that this infant but promising institution may enjoy extensive and liberal patronage, and may soon be furnished with a library and funds adequate to its objects as a seminary of learning and piety; and above all, that it may enjoy the favour of Him, whose blessing gives success to every great and good design.

"E PORTER,
"LEONARD WOODS.
"MOSES STUART."

It is deemed proper, also, to republish the following letter from the President of the United States to the President of the Board:

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1821.

"SIR:

"I avail myself of this mode of assuring you of my earnest desire that the College, which was incorporated by an act of Congress, at the last session, by the title of "The Columbian College in the District of Columbia," may accomplish all the useful purposes for which it was instituted; and I add, with great satisfaction, that there is good reason to believe that the hopes of those who have so patriotically contributed to advance it to its present stage will not be disappointed.

"Its commencement will be under circumstances very favourable to its success. Its position, on the high ground north of the city, is remarkably healthy. The act of incorporation is well digested, looks to the proper objects, and grants the powers well adapted to their attainment. The establishment of the institution within the federal district, in the presence of Congress, and of all the departments of the government, will secure to the young men who may be educated in it many important advantages; among which the opportunity which it will afford them of hearing the debates in Congress, and in the Supreme Court, on important subjects, must be obvious to all. With these peculiar advantages, this institution, if it receives hereafter the proper encouragement, *cannot fail to be eminently useful to the nation.* Under this impression, I trust that such encouragement will not be withheld from it.

"I am, sir, with great respect, your very obedient servant,

"JAMES MONROE."

The Trustees assure the public that nothing in their power to supply shall be wanting to give to the Columbian College that extensive career of usefulness to which, by its happy location, and the propitious circumstances under which it comes into operation, it seems destined.

O. B. BROWN, *Pres't.*
ENOCH REYNOLDS, *Secr'y.*
Washington City Dec 11 1821.

* Mr. MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office, formerly Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Yale College, New Haven, late President of the College at Athens, Georgia, and now President of the Columbian Institute, Washington, generously proffers to deliver lectures, gratuitously, in the Columbian College.

WASHINGTON Dec. 22.

In an Imperial Ukase, dated St. Petersburg, Oct. 4, the following, among other regulations, are laid down for the trade of the Aleutian Islands, and in the Russian possessions on the northwest coast of America:—

"Sec. 1. All trade, whale fishing, fishing in general, and every branch of business in the ports and bays, and in general along the whole north west coast of America, from Behring's Straits to 51 deg. N. lat. as also along the Aleution Islands and on the east coast of Siberia, and along the Kurile Islands, that is to say, from Behring's Straits to the South Cape of the Island of Ooroop, in 45 51 N. lat. are permitted to Russian subjects exclusively.

"Sec. 2. Every foreign vessel is consequently prohibited, not only from landing on any of the coasts or islands specified in the foregoing section, but also from approaching them within a less distance than one hundred Italian miles Whoever shall violate the prohibition is liable to confiscation of ship and cargo," &c.

We deferentially recommend this piece of information to the committee raised, on the motion of Mr. Floyd, for inquiring into the expediency of occupying the mouth of the Columbia river. If they do not bestir themselves, the Emperor of all the Russias will be beforehand with us, for when he gets down as low as the 51st degree of North latitude on the Western Shore, he will be on our borders.

The inquiry, in the House of Representatives, into the expense of transporting heavy ordnance to the mouth of the Columbia, has, we believe, been thought to be rather premature; but, it appears, from the above article, that it was not so *very* premature—and that, perchance, there may be occasion to use it to defend American citizens, planted on American soil.

The ground taken in the report of the committee of Congress of the last year, was that the U. States had a claim to the sovereighty over the territory on the North West Coast, as far North as the sixtieth degree of noth latitude.

If this extent, however, be denied to our right over the soil, it is asserted as indisputable that we are the proprietors of the coast from the 41st degree to the completion of the 53d degree of North Latitude. The Ukase of the Emperon of Russia, it appears, denounces confiscation of ship and cargo to any foreign vessel approaching within 100 miles of the 51st degree of North Latitude; thus encroaching two degrees, and an hundred miles more, on what has been assumed, by a committee of the House of Representatives, of which Mr. Floyd was Chairman, to be the unquestioned property of the United States.

We are not apprehensive, however, that any thing serious will grow out of this conflict of jurisdiction between the Emperor of Russia and Mr. Floyd. But it is no very violent presumption to suppose that this edict of Russia grew out of the report, above referred to, made by Mr. Floyd at the last session of Congress. If so, it is a denial of the title of the United States to any part of the North-West coast North of 51 degrees. It would appear, further, to be a decree put forth for the purpose of controverting the claim advanced in that report—since it cannot be pretended that Russia could sustain any injury, worth guarding against, by the visit of half a dozen vessels per year to the vast region of sea and coast embraced *between Behring's Straits and the 51st degree of North Latitude*—an extent of coast twice as large as that of the whole coast of the United States from the Bay of Fundy to Cape Florida, and an extent of sea half as large as the Atlantic Ocean. The report of the committee of the House of Representatives of last session affords a *key* to this decree, which, we apprehend, is to be found in the following passage of the report of the committee of Congress:

"The committee believe, from the usage of all nations previous and subsequent to the discovery of America, the title of the United States to a very large portion of the coast of the Pacific Ocean to be well founded; nor *have they been able to ascertain that any other government than Spain has made claim to any part of it, from Cape Horn to the sixtieth degree of North latitude.*"

It is now beyond doubt, that another government than Spain lays claim to a part of that territory *South of the sixtieth degree of North latitude,* viz. *to the fifty first degree,* being a difference of *nine degrees* only!

If this decree, therefore, appearing just at this moment, has no other effect, it gives interest to the proceedings in Congress relative to a settlement at the mouth of Columbia river. It will not be a matter of surprise to us, that it have the effect to procure the passage, in Congress, of an act to authorize the establishment of a post at the mouth of the Columbia, which, however earnestly proposed by the mover, has, hitherto, hardly been seriously entertained by the House whose attention has been called to it.

With regard to the true northern limit to the claim of the United States on that coast, should any difference finally appear to exist between Russia and the United States, there can be no doubt of its being amicably settled the moment it becomes a point of discussion between the two governments. When Russia and the United States fall out, it will not be about any thing so unimportant, we hope, as the nominal title to a degree or two of almost un discovered lands *Nat. Int.*

EDUCATION.

A universal attention to the education of youth, and a republican direction given to the elementary articles of public instruction, are among the most essential means of preserving liberty in any country where it is once enjoyed; especially in the United States. The representative system must necessarily degenerate, and become an instrument of tyranny, rather than of liberty where there is an extraordinary disparity of information between the generality of the citizens and those who aspire to be their chiefs. And as to the federal ties between the different states, how shall they be maintained, but by extending the views and enlightening the minds of those whose votes are frequently to be consulted, and whose actions are always irresistible by their numbers and the direction which they take?

Ignorance is every where such an infallible instrument of despotism, that there can be no hope of continuing even our present *forms* of government, either federal or state, much less that spirit of equal liberty and justice in which they were founded, but by diffusing universally among the people that portion of instruction which is sufficient to teach them their duties and their rights.

We must not content ourselves with saying that education is an individual interest and a family concern; and that every parent, from a desire to promote the welfare of his childred, will procure them the necessary instructions, as far as may be in his power, which will be enough for their station. These assertions are not true; parents are sometimes too ignorant, and often too inattentive or avaricious, to be trusted with the sole direction of their children: unless stimulated by some other motive than a natural sense of duty to them: Neither is it merely a family concern; it is a civil and even political concern.—The legislator and the magistrate neglect an essential part of their duty if they do not provide the means and carry them into effect, for giving instruction to every member of the state.

This may be done with very little expense, and with much less trouble than is generally imagined. The subject appears to me to be too much neglected in the United States in general, considering that the preservation of liberty depends in a great measure upon it.—*Joel Barlow.*

THE FOLLOWING

BLANKS

are constantly kept on hand, and for sale at the Printing Office.

Powers of Attorney; Bills of Lading neatly printed in the Letter form; common do. Sheriff's Bills of Sale and Deeds; Deeds of Conveyance from one individual to another; Coasting Manifests; Bills of Sale for vessels (Registered and Enrolled); Attachments, & Bonds, Warrants Seamen's Articles, &c.

WASHINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY, 11, 1822.

To Correspondents—The Editor, however unwilling in the general, to interfere in any controversy between any two of his subscribers—but there are occasions when he and every Editor is driven to this dernier resort. He conceives *that* pending between "A" & "Justice," to be such an one. The *original* topic having given place to the severity of *personal allusion*, the Editor feels it his duty to yield to the wish of many of his readers who have no relish for such matter, and to the public good, by shutting the columns of the Recorder to both these writers. It was hoped, that *one personal reflection* on each side, would have sufficed, but in this, the Editor is disappointed—and now to put an end to an apparently *interminable altercation*, neither "Justice" or "A." can further assail each other, through the medium of this pa . .

Errata.—In "Reflections for the New Year," in our last number for "1821" (in twelfth line) read 1820.

After being deprived of our usual advices for three post days in consequence of he failure of the mails, we at length have received a budget of papers, which however afford us but little news. Congress appear to have made but small progress in the business before them, but as the Christmas Holydays are now over, (a period that seems to have excited much of the same feeling with some of themselves as we naturally look for in those of *junior* years) we may now reasonably expect something of interest from that quarter. The Bankrupt Bill was to be made the order of the day for last Monday.—Petitions for the success of which appear to crowd the Congressional table from every quarter of the Union.

We learn that a dispute which threatened to be become serious, occurred between the British and French Ministers at the President's house, where they had partaken of a "diplomatic dinner."

Although our brother types at the north do not generally agree in the origin &c. of this mighty fracas yet it appears pretty well understood that it might be traced to *etiquette*, all important *etiquette*. Disputes *after* dinner, have been common for ages, and the present one may be considered as no bad recommendation to the President's wine, but we would hope that after the head ache of the next morning had subsided, these important diplomatists did not forget to make the *amende honorable* to the President for the indicorons return made for his hospitality. What would John Bull have said if a "Yankee minister" had been guilty of such a breach of politeness in Carlton house? And even Monsieur Tonson, we apprehend would have accused him as ignorant of the respect done to a Prince of the "Blood Royal."

SUMMARY.

The last advices from England are to the 12th Nov. by the Orbit arrived at New York—they afford little matter of importance. Rrices of Cotton and Naval Stores, unaltered.

Brazils.—A revolution appears to have succeeded throughout this country, & the Prince Royal has been shipped off from Rio de Jenerio to Lisbon.

The famous General Artigas who formerly commanded the Banda Oriental is a prisoner in Buenos Ayres.

The patriot forces have experienced great success on the Main generally. Puerto Cabello, was still in possession of the Royalists, but it was confidently expected would soon surrender.

A British Sloop of War, has arrived at New York in pursuit of a purser of the Royal navy who had eloped with 30.000 pounds sterling. He was secured a few hours after the arrival of the Man of War.

The Carbonari. It would seem that this order has excited some agitation in the Papal See.—as the Pope has issued a bull against them, in which the *Free Masons* come in for a share of the denunciation of his holiness.

We are not prepared to say how far the wrath of St. Peter may be excited by the vibrations in Europe of a Bull from his Holiness the Pope; but we are very positive the thunders of the vatican will lose their effect upon the masonic fraternity in this country.

Havana.—We are informed by the Northern Gazette that piratical cruisers have been fitted out at this place. We hope our gallant commanders will continue to give a good account of these ea[...]bers.

Jesuits.—We learn from the Commercial Advertiser that the Jesuits are wreaking their vengeance on the holy volume, by burning those issued by the British Bible Society.

North Western Expedition.—The last advices from this important undertaking were favorable.

Spain.—The yellow fever was disappearing at Barcelona and other places. The Spanish Editors are severe in their attacts on the British ones for misrepresenting the state of Spanish affairs which the former declare to be prosperous and tranquil.

Columbia River.—A properstition has been introduced in Congress for enquiring into the expediency of erecting fortifications at the mouth of this river.

We are inclined to believe there will hereafter be some clashing between Russia and this country as to boundaries.

Navigation Act.—The citizens of Norfolk are making exertions to effect a repeal of this act. Should they succeed it will prove of immense advantage to this state, in affording markets for our lumber, although we are not prepared to say, in a national point of view how far it would be adviseable.

Marine Hospitals.—We observe with great pleasure that this subject is undergoing some investigation in Congress—the more so as we have long considered (to say the least,) they have been injudiciously managed.—It is a hard case that a sailor, who has paid his "Hospital money" for ten, twenty, or thirty years, shall when disease has arrested him, be told at the portals of one of these insitutions, you cannot be admitted, we having already "*sixty*" in charge, which appears to be the excess in New York one largest seaport.—Poor Jack, merits better treatment, and Mr. Colden is richly enlitted to the thanks of the community for the interest he has evinced in his behalf on the Congressional floor.

The Army.—Mr. Cannon, of our neighbouring State Tennessee, had already taken the field again, with aview to lessening, or annihilating the Army and Military Academy,—but Congress we should presume had given something of acheek to his ardour by refusing to consider the subject!

ANECDOTE.

A Gentleman, walking the streets of ********* not long since, with a Cabbage in his hand, was met by a Tailor, who accosted him with—ha! friend, that belongs to me—why? returned the other—because answered the Taylor, it is, "Cabbage."

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES,

JANUARY 1, 1822.

New Hampshire,	Samuel Bell.
Massachusetts,	John Brooks.
Rhode Island,	William C Gibbs.
Vermont,	Richard Skinner.
Connecticut,	Oliver Wolcott.
New York,	Dewitt Clinton.
New Jersey,	Isaac H Williamson.
Pennsylvania,	Joseph Hiester.
Delaware,	John Collins.
Maryland,	Samuel Sprigg.
Virginia,	Thos M. Randolph.
North Carolina,	Gabriel Holmes.
South Carolina,	Thomas Bennett.
Georgia,	John Clark.
Kentucky,	John Adair.
Tennessee,	William Carroll.
Ohio,	Ethan A. Brown.
Louisiana,	Thos. B. Robertson.
Missisippi,	Walter Leake.
Indiana,	Jonathan Jennings.
Illinois,	Shadrach Bond.
Alabama,	Israel Pickens.
Maine,	Albion K. Parris.
Missouri.	Alex. McNair.

CHARLESTON Dec 29.

By the arrival of the *Cyno* Capt. Tear, from Havana. we learn that the U. S brig *Enterprise*, Capt. Kearney, was cruising off the *Moro*, and examines every vessel that leaves the port. Such vigilant measures on the part of our cruisers deserve the warmest applause; and from their activity we may soon hope the "royal road to wealth" will become so dangerous, that its deluded followers will return to the peaceful pursuits of life, and leave the path of the freighted bark free from danger.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 22.

The Steam Boat *Commerce*, Captain *Rogers*, 30 days from Philadelphia, bound to Georgetown, S. C. and intended for the navigation of the Pee Dee, put into this port for a supply of wood on the 29th inst, She came nearly the whole of the way inland The obstructions and difficulties incident to the navigation, is the cause of the length of her voyage; for we understand, from the captain, that she sails remarkably fast. The boat draws at present but 3 1-2 feet water, and only 3 feet when completely loaded. Her cabin is fitted up with considerable taste and elegance, and well calculated for the comfortable accommodation of passengers. We understand that she is owned by the proprietors of the Fayetteville steam boats. The Commerce left this yesterday for her port of destination.

FOURTH CENSUS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following are the aggregates of the population of the several states and territories, as ascertained by the late census. We shall speedily commence a publication of the tables at much length, and in comparison with the preceding censuses, as hitherto promised. The amount is 9,625 734—calculated by us at 9,964,178 in 1816; see vol. XI; page 35.

Maine,	298.335
New Hampshire,	244 161
Massachusetts,	523 287
Rhode Island,	83 059
Connecticut,	275 248
Vermont,	235,764
New York,	1,372 812
New Jersey,	277 575
Pennsylvania,	1,049,398
Delaware,	72 749
Maryland,	407,350
Virginia,	1.065.366
North Carolina,	638 829
South Carolina, except Kershaw district	490,309
Georgia,	340 989
Alabama,	127 901
Mississippi,	75 448
Louisiana,	153.407
Tennessee,	422 813
Kentucky,	564 317
Ohio,	581,434
Indiana,	147.178
Illinois,	55 211
Missouri,	66 586
Territory of Michigan,	8 896
Territory of Arkansas,	14 273
District of Columbia,	33 039
Grand total,	9.625 734

Niles Reg.

JAMES MONROE,

PRESIDENT OF THE U. S OF AMERICA.

To all whom it may concern.

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me, that Anthony Meilen is appointed Vice Consul of his Britannic Majesty for the State of North Carolina, to reside at the Port of Wilmington in the said State; I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges, as are allowed to Vice Consuls of the most favored nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the fourteenth day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, and of the Independence of the United States the forty sixth.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.

Yesterday being the first day of the New Year, the President of the United States and his family, in conformity to the good old Republican custom, received and interchanged civilities with his fellow-citizens, of whom an unusually great number thronged the Halls of the President's House, and among whom were many ladies. Most of the Ministers of Foreign Powers, and their Secretaries, also paid, on this occasion, their respects to the Chief Magistrate. Among the persons present were the Vice President of the United States, all the Heads of Departments, a large proportion of the Members of both Houses of Congress, and many other public officers. The band of Music of the Marine Corps gave animation to the scene, and the presence of the deputations from the Western Indians, added novelty to its other charms. *Nat. Int.*

JANUARY 4.

We already perceive, that several subjects are about to occupy the serious attention of Congress, which we had not counted upon among the attraction of the present session.

A bill was yesterday reported by the committee on the subject of the Militia, which embraces some propositions of rather an original character; and as it is possible it may not be destined, like its predecessors, for fifteen or twenty years past, to lie on the table, or slumber in the bosom of a committee of the whole until forgotten by the mere lapse of time, we think it proper to give to our readers a general notice of its provisions.

It is proposed, then, that all commissioned and non commissioned officers, above the rank of corporal, in each brigade in the United States, shall each year be assembled together and encamped, within the limits of each brigade, for a certain number of days, under the command of the officers commanding brigades respectively; to receive pay, and allowance for travelling, and to be governed by the rules which are prescribed for the government of the Army and Militia of the United States, and to be subjected to the discipline, &c. prescribed by the same authority. *Privates* in the Militia are to be exempted from doing any Militia duty, on paying from ten to five dollars yearly and every year, to such person as the State Legislatures shall prescribe—the money thus paid to be applied exclusively to disbursements under this act.

We are not disposed to find fault with the basis of this bill, which we shall publish at large; but there appear to us to be some difficulties in the detail, which cannot be obviated but by considerable amendment of it. *Nat. Int.*

JANUARY 5.

The house of Representatives has been for the last two days occupied with a discussion which, at a later period of the session, would not have been suffered to occupy so much of its attention—namely, the granting partial appropriations for the service of the War Department for the current year, but particularly that branch of it which has relation to Indian Affairs. The objection to this appropriation is, that its objects are not sufficiently defined. A part of the difficulty, however, appears to arise from the omission to draw the distinction between the expenses of the system of Indian trade, and those expenses which are incidental to our semi diplomatic intercourse with the Indian tribes, the extent of which cannot so well be anticipated as to be fixed by law, but must vary with the circumstances of our relation with those tribes, A little variation of the phraseology of the bill, to which there need to have been no objection, we believe would have obviated every difficulty which has been opposed to it. The discussion however can do no harm. An honest administration can have nothing to apprehend from the closest scrutiny of its conduct which will be more approved the more it is investigated. *Ib.*

BOSTON Dec. 25.

Arrived Portuguese ship Marianne Falora, Capt. Ventuso Anacleto de Britto. She was from Bahia for Lisbon, and captured by the U. States' schooner Alligator, Lieut. Stockton, and ordered for this port under the command of Lieut. Abbot. She came into port with the same pendant flying, and displayed in the same manner, as when she attacked the Alligator.

Extract of a letter from Lieut Abbot of the Navy, to Commodore John Shaw, commanding Naval Officer in Boston, dated

"Boston Harbor, Dec. 4 1821.

"I have the honor to report to you my arrival at this place, with the armed ship Marianne Falora, having on board all her crew as prisoners—29 in number.

"This vessel attacked the Alligator on the 5th November, (lat. about 20 deg. [...] min. N. long. 30 deg. W.) in a most outrageous and piratical manner; but was foiled in her attempts to capture her, and after an action of about an hour and a half surrendered to the Alligator.

"She is a ship of between 300 and 400 tons; mounted four long 12-pounders, two long 6-pounders, and four 24 pound carronades; four of which I was under the necessity of throwing overboard in a very heavy gale of wind, in the Gulph Stream on the 6th inst.; in which gale we lost some of our spars, and had our stern boat washed away.

"The prize crew consists of 16, including myself and two officers, Midshipman George S. Blake, and Mr. J. Dixon, Master's Mate; and it gives me pleasure to acknowledge their uniform, vigilant, and correct, conduct, and that they rendered me every possible aid.

"I will take the liberty to add, that the reason of the great length of the action was in consequence of the long guns of the prize, and Capt. Stockton's desire to get along side before he commenced, (he wind being light) gave her the fight to herself for more than one hour."

STRANGE APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Adams, as secretary of state, upon whom the power devolved, has appointed *Benjamin Russell*, editor of the Boston Centinel, one of the publishers of the U. States laws, for the state of Massachusetts. This man has ever been, at all times, and under all circumstances, one of the most inveterate and rancorous federalists our country afforded. It was in his paper, that a dissolution of the union was recommended. It was in his paper, that the infamous Hartford Convention was first suggested, and its object developed. With an unblushing effrontery, this paper advocated the enemy during the late war, condemning the measures of its own government, and vilifying every man who supported the honor and dignity of his country. To such a treasonable pitch did the Boston Centinel arrive, at one period during the late war, that the people of this town indignantly hurled it from the reading room as a disgrace to the American name.

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JANUARY 8.
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character. And yet this paper, this identical Boston Centinel, has been selected by Mr. Adams, as a fit medium through which to promulgate the laws of the Union! And why was this selection made? An apologist of Mr. Adams, in the Franklin Gazette has furnished the answer, by throwing the odium upon the shoulders of Mr. Monroe. "With regard to the appointment of Maj Russell, of the Boston Centinel (observe the apologist) I have made enquiry and find that it is one of those selections, which it was understood were to take place, so long ago as the visit of the President to Massachusetts, in his tour of inspection and conciliation.

N. w ORLEANS Dec. 5.

For the following information we are indebted to the politeness of Samuel Armstromg, the prize-master of the brigantine Le Pensee, which arrived at this port on Monday last.

The U. S. ship Hornet of 20 guns, Capt. Robert Henly, while cruising between St. Domingo and Cuba in the latter part of Sept captured a piratical ship formerly the U S. vessel Dispatch, of 2 guns and 25 men, and ordered her to Norfolk, On the 12th Nov. the Hornet fell in with the Venezuelian privateer Centinella, commanded by Capt. Bradford, late of R. Island, pierced for 20 and mounting 13 guns, having a crew of 100 men. The Centinella had captured Le Pensee, a slave vessel, and was about ransoming her to the consignees in St. Jago. Upon hearing this fact, Capt. Henly conceived it his duty to make prizes of both, and the Hornet has put into Pensacola with the privateer.

We learn from the same source, that the inhabitants of St. Jago de Cuba, are highly irritated and incensed against our government, in consequence of the active measures, which have been taken to suppress the slave trade. They openly express their satisfaction at the numerous piratical depredations recently committed on our commerce in those seas and appear generally to regard them as a fair retaliation for our interference with the African Trade. This state of feeling is truly disgusting and horrible, and we fear, if it continues, that it will lead to very unpleasant consequences. Our rulers will be compelled to notice these acts of undisguised hostility, unless they have resolved unresistingly to submit to outrages and aggressions, which not only insult our national sovereignty, but threaten a total extirpation of our commerce in one of its most important channels.

REASONS FOR TOLERATION.

[*From a Sermon of W. J. Fox*]

In every department of science and history, and where neither the love of virtue nor of vice could be gratified by the conclusion, there have been men who *could not* yield credence, without a greater degree of evidence than sufficed to produce conviction in others. Amongst those who alike admit the authority of the scriptures, there is a gradation of creeds, indicative of a variety of estimates of the evidence requisite to prove a doctrine scriptural. Even the most orthodox leave some few points on which it is allowed to believe or disbelieve, without the imputation of moral turpitude, and thus, in fact, admit the principle that the conclusiveness of evidence may be modified by causes for which we are not responsible. To call this human frailty, is saying nothing; for who is frail, he who requires the greater or the lesser quantum of proof? Each, the other being made a standard; both, compared with a third; all equally, in the judgment of him who, tracing variety in all the other works of God, believes its natural existence in the mental constitution of man. This diversity exists amongst the believers in christainity, even as to the proofs on which they admit the divinity of their religion Suppose those proofs could be represented by a given number, say 50. That which produces conviction in one may be represented by 10; another requires 20; a third 40; another, not satisfied with less than 60, remains an unbeliever. More evidence would have included some who are Unbelievers; less would have excluded some who are Christains. But whether Providence has seen fit to give more or less, their moral characters would have been precisely the same; the Christian who, on the one supposition, would have been a Deist, would not have been less meritorious t the Deist who, on the other supposition, would have been a Christian, would not have been less deprived. I could easily find, amongst you, two firm Christians, of whom the one had required twice as much evidence for his faith as the other. Does the latter attribute the total rejection of Christianity to depravity of heart?

He is equally liable to the same charge from the more facile believer. No man can indicate for another the mathematical point at which culpable credulity ends, and culpable scepticism begins He might as well profess to tell the depth to which a ball, with any given momentum, would penetrate into any substance without knowing the power of resistance which nature has imparted to that substance.

DIED—In this town, of the dropsy, on the 18th ultimo, Mrs *DORCAS CHAPMAN*, of Craven county. The death of this truly worthy woman will long and seriously be regretted by all who knew her.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

From the Reading Room Books.

ARRIVED.

Jan. 10th Schr. Franklin, Austin, N. Y. 6 days, sundries to J. Mastin & Son.

Schr Olive Cook, N. York, 6 days ballast to the master.

Sloop Cordelia, Cook, N York, 5 days bricks &c. to E. & A. Taft.

Jan. 11th, Schr Olive Branch, Waterman, N York 6 days ballast.

CLEARED—none.

Capt. Cook of the Sloop Cordelia saw a Schr. ashore one mile to the west of Stows Hills, appeared about 150 tons—could discern Salem on her Stern, a green Billet Head, black stern, green blinds and low deck

Capt. Austin reports that he spoke the above Schr on the 7th inst from Salem bound to Newbern,

WASHINGTON PRICES CURRENT.

(*CORRECTED WEEKLY*)

ARTICLES,		From D.	C.	to D.	C.
Bacon	lb.			none	
Butter			25		
Bees-Wax			30		32
Brandy, French	gal.	2	25	2	50
do. Apple			60		
do. Peach		1			
Corn	bush		65		70
Meal			70		80
Peas white			75		
Cotton	lb.		14		15
Coffee			32		33
Cordage			14		15
Flour	bbl.	7	50	8	
Flax Seed	bus.		90	1	
Gin, Holland	gal.	1	25	1	50
Pine Scantling	M.	6		8	
Plank		8			
Flooring Boards		14			
Shingles, 22 inch		1	50	1	75
Staves, W. O. hhd.		16			
do. R. O. do. rough		8		10	
do. W. O. bbl.		8		10	
Heading, W. O. hhd.		20			
Lard	lb.		7		8
Molasses	gal.		40		45
Tar	bbl.	1	15	1	20
Pitch		1	10	1	20
Rosin.		1	10		
Turpentine		1	50	1	90
do. Spirits	gal.		35		36
Pork	bbl.	11		12	
Rum Jamaica	gal.	1	25	1	30
do W. I.		1		1	10
do. American			47½		50
Salt, Allum	bus.		80		90
do. Fine			70		
Sugar, Loaf	lb.		20		25
do. Lump			20		
do. Brown			10		12
Tobacco (manufac.)	cwt.	11		20	
Whiskey	gal.		40		50

Notice.

THE Subscriber being about to leave the State, gives Notice to all indebted to him, that they must make immediate payment; otherwise their accounts, Notes, &c. will be forthwith placed in the hands of an Officer for collection.—Also, those indebted to the Estate of Peter F. Price, dec'd are requested to call on me, and settle the same, as no longer indulgence can be given—And those having claims against said Estate, are requested to present them for payment without delay, to

WILLIAMSON E. PRICE. *Ex'r.*

Washington. Jan. 11, 1822.—1w.

For Sale or Rent

THE Lot and improvements whereon the subscriber recently lived, in Union Lane. On this Lot is a comfortable Dwelling House, with every convenient out house and now ready for the reception of a family. This property will be rented on very fair terms for one or more years—or sold a great bargain to any person desirous of owning it. For terms, apply to

E. HOELL.

Jan. 11, 1822.—tf341.

Richard Grist,

Water-Street;

IN addition to the articles usually kept by him heretofore, has and will constantly keep, for sale, Loaf Sugar, Tea, Chocolate, Cheese, Nails, Jugs, Blankets, Paper, and expects Cotton Bagging.

On hand, parcel of Apple Brandy, Gin & Whiskey by the barrel—best Allum Salt, and very superior Chewing Tobacco.

Nov. 15, 1821—8t333.

Washington Academy.

THE Trustees of this Institution inform the public that they have engaged Mr. LUTHER M. HITCHCOCK as Teacher. From the respectable testimonials of ability, assiduity and correct deportment produced by this gentleman, the Trustees entertain full expectation that he will give entire satisfaction in the discharge of his duties. The following extract, shewing the sense entertained of him as a Teacher, is taken from the report of a late examination at the Enfield Academy in the County of Halifax, N. C.

"In Making this Report of the Examination of the Pupils, and presenting it to the parents and patrons of the institution, and to the public generally, the Trustees would fail in a part of their duty were they to withhold from Mr L. M. Hithcock the Principal of the Academy, the tribute of praise, to which his indefatigable and unremitted exertions so justly entitle him, and they think from the general accuracy of the students in their various studies they should be equally warranted in testifying to his singular fitness for the arduous and responsible trust.

(Signed) WM. BRADFORD *Sec'ry.*

Mr. H. has also among others; ample testimonials from the President of the College at which he was educated—from General Bradley formerly a Senator in Congress from the State of Vermont, and from General Bloomfield a Representative from the State of New Jersey.

The exercises of the Academy, will commence on Thursday the 14th inst. The following are the rates of tuition, per quarter, payable at the expiration thereof.

For spelling, reading and writing	$4
For the higher branches of English	5
For the Dead Languages	6 25

Immediate measures will be taken for putting the Academy in good repair; and the Trustees venture to express the opinion, that parents and guardians will find their account in sending their children and wards to this School.

By order of the Board,

RICHARD GRIST, *Sec'ry.*

Washington, Jan. 10, 1822. 4t 341

A Bargain.

THE Subscriber intending to remove without the State, provided his interest within it can be properly arranged, offers for Sale that valuable Property situated immediately on the main northern rout between Washington and Plymouth, about five miles below the former place, generally known as the Beaver Dam: This property consists of one thousand and forty four acres of Land, 200 of which are supposed by intelligent farmers, to be equal in quality to any high land in the State, the growth entirely of oak and hickory; the balance exclusive of the fields under cultivation, comprising an almost inexhaustible supply of Mill timber, and resources for Naval Stores: The improvements are a new Saw and Grist Mill with valuable Bolting Cloths, now in full operation on a Stream which has never failed during my possession, even in the long drought at the harvest of 1820; but from observation on the water wasted, is believed fully competent for two Saws, Grist and Cotton Gin: also a well finished and comfortable Dwelling House, Kitchens, Smoke House, Barn, Stables, Fodder Houses, Ox Stalls and every convenience for Negroes & Stock the whole well inclosed with Fence of saw'd materials; also with these would be sold, if required, every appurtenance necessary for continuing the business without futher disbursement or delay, such as Carry Logs, Oxen, Chains and other implements. The remarkable salubrity of this situation, where a case of sickness was never or very rarely known, the excellence of the Water, its contiguity to a navigable creek, the large tract of Swamp Bottom reclaimed by the Canal in connection with the rising importance of the Lumber business, render this place happily adapted to the most enlarged views. The Terms are as follows: A large proportion of the purchase money will be entitled to a credit of between four and five years, and a liberal credit will be given for the balance payable in convenient instalments, or Negroes at fair prices will be taken in whole or part payment.

Also, will be leased for a term of years, a well known Plantation on Chocowinity Bay of 500 acres, and a Plantation of 750 acres on Blount's Creek affording an elligible Scite for a Fishery—Also will be leased, two or three Houses and Lots in Washington. For further particulars apply to

JARVIS B. BUSTON.

Beaver Dam, Jan. 1822. tf 341

For Sale,

(*VERY CHEAP;*)

A GOOD Saddle Horse, gentle in any kind of harness; sold for no fault, but want of use—Also, a Yankee Waggon and Harness, entirely new. Enquire of Mr. Charles Cushing, Merchant, Main Street.

Jan. 11th, 1822.—tf341.

To Let,

THE HOUSE now occupied by Doct. D. A. Telfair.

For Terms apply to

E. HOYT.

Jan. 3. 2t 340

Benjamin S. Russell

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the inhabitants of Washington and its vicinity, in the various branches of his business, viz:

Making and repairing Riding Chairs, Waggons, Carts, and every thing of the kind,

Pumps and Blocks of every description,

Building or repairing Houses, &c &c.

Having several journeymen who are experienced in these branches, he flatters himself to be able to give satisfaction to those who may think proper to honor him with their commands—His charges will be reasonable, and his work will be executed faithfully, and without unnecessary delay.

Washington, Jan. 11, 1822—tf341.

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office at Washington, N. C. January 1st. 1822.

A—John Adamson.

B—Carney J. Bryan, Gideon Barstow 2, Thomas W. Blackledge 2, Frederick Boid.

C—James Clifford, Rewben Clifton, Rev. Charles L. Cooly, Capt. James Cook, John Cratch

F—Rolan French,

G—Rev Robert Griffith.

H—Capt. Hezekiah Herriman, W. Humphrey

J.—Zachariah Judkins

K—Jeddediah Kelly.

L—Loulyea Lewes.

M—Zedekiah Mixon.

P—Thomas Prideaux.

R—Wiley W. Rea, Frederick Rew.

S—B. M. Selby, Wm. Shingleton, Peter Shepley 2, Miss Elizabeth Slade.

T—Hugh Telfair, George B. Taft, Joseph Tripp.

W—Thomas White, Jasper Wollard, Isaac Weston, Mr. —— Williams, John Wiley, Miss Fanney Wollard.

J. GALLAGHER, P. M.

37L3w340

TO GET THE WORTH OF

YOUR MONEY,

Call at D M Lyons' Store:

WHO HAS JUST RECEIVED

20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 barrels Newark Cider,
10 bags Green Coffee,
40 bbls. Apple Brandy,
5 hhds. N. E. Rum,
1500 wt. family Cheese,

And in Store, a general and complete assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. &c. &c.—all of which, will be sold very cheap. Apply as above.

January 2, 1822 tf 340

Seed Oats, &c.

RICHARD GRIST, has for Sale a quantity of good Northern Seed Oats.

In addition to other Groceries—Whiskey, Northern Gin, and Apple Brandy.

He also has for Sale on accommodating terms, a neat second hand Carriage, and a set of Blacksmith's Tools.

Dec 20—tf338

SALE

Of a Valuable PLANTATION,

And of Lots.

ON Friday the 1st day of February next, will be offered for sale at the Court-House in Washington, the Land and Plantation in this County belonging to, and the residence of, the late Slade Pearce The Land about five hundred acres, is pleasantly situated on the south side of the river, about ten miles below Washington; a considerable portion of it is of tolerably good quality and adapted to the culture of corn and pease, with a sufficiency cleared to work five or six hands to advantage; the balance timbered with pine. Its situation upon the margin of the river, renders the getting of its production to market convenient. On it is a commodious and neatly finished dwelling house, with an unusually compleat set of out houses and conveniences—all nearly new. The plantation is now in good order, and fit for the reception of a crop. The place would afford a pleasant residence, and is believed to be worthy the attention of a man of moderate capital, wishing to obtain one. Also, about Sixty acres of Piney Land, within one or two miles of the above, known by the name of the 'Buck point' land.

ALSO—One undivided half of the two Lots in Van Noorden town part of Washington, next, and west of the Bridge, with the water front.

ALSO—The two Lots with their improvements, lately owned by, and formerly the residence of Mr. Pearce, adjoining the last mentioned Lots.

From peculiar circumstances, the terms of the Sale cannot be now stated further than that at least one third of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale. It is believed, however, that they will be accommodating, for the balance: The terms will be made known on the day of Sale, and a few days before, to any person who may apply to the subscriber.

RICHARD GRIST, *Ex'r of Slade Pearce.*

Washington, 20th Dec. 1821 [illegible]

POETRY.

The following beautiful patriotic effusion from the Independent Balance was written by a Mr. Coffin of Philadelphia.

OCEAN'S CROWN.

A crown on ocean's bosom shone,
With pearl bestudded round;
A Lion claim'd it as his own,
And on each rival frown'd.

From ev'ry clime, from ev'ry shore,
Was brought a native gem—
A bribe to still that Lion's roar,
And deck his diadem;

Full many a moon the crown did shine
On ocean's buoyant breast;
None dar'd to say—"this crown is mine,"
None Leo dar'd molest.

An Eagle darting from the skies
Amid hi frolic play,
Beheld the rich, the radiant prize,
And bore the gems away.

And now along the stormy sea,
The Lion walks forlorn;
The azure flag of LIBERTY
Those jewels now adorn.

BOSTON BARD.

CANDID AND COMPLIMENTARY.

The following morceau appears, in place of an advertisement, in a late Kentucky newspaper:

I, ELIJAH M. BRUMETT, hatter,
No longer mean the folks to flatter
With promises of hats or payment,
Being out of cash and scant of raiment;
And lacking means of getting either,
Have resolved, in this bad weather,
To tramp the country up and down,
Until I find out some good town,
Where I can live more at my ease,
And have much fewer fools to please,
Than I have in this devlish place,
Where hundreds dun me to my face.

Glasgow, Kentucky, Nov. 24, 1821.

EPIGRAM.

To an unemployed Barrister.

If, to reward them for their various evil,
All lawyers go hereafter to the Devil,
So little mischief dost thou *form the laws*,
Thou'lt surely go below *without a cause!*

RELIGIOUS.

On the Resurrection and Judgment.

There is a time, (who knows how near?) when according to the tenor of the sacred oracles, the mystery of God shall be finished, the Lord himself shall descend, with a shout, the dead shall be raised, the living shall be changed, the world shall be judged. Whatever great or dreadful has been achieved under the sun falls infinitely short of the transactions of this awful day. Mercifully has our gracious God suppressed, this day and hour in darkness, that we may never intermit our watch. O did we make this wise improvement of it!

Methinks the awful period is arrived. The drowsy world is lost in security; little dreaming of an extinguished sun, or falling stars. Some will be buying and selling in the market, some will be debauching in the tavern, some will be planting trees, some will be marrying and giving in marriage; when, lo! the dreadful sound of a trumpet, blown by a strong lung'd angel, (perhaps the same that once was heard in Sinai waxing louder and louder,) shall wound the ear of nature, proclaiming the approach of the Judge, that an end, an end is come, and the fashion of this world passeth away.

Behold he cometh with clouds: innumerable angels attend his approach, and pour around his chariot: his radiant face eclipses the lustre of the sun: beneath him a great throne, white as the snow, and fiery as the flame. Is this he who was born in Bethleham, and groaned in Calvary? whom ye insulted, O malicious Jews, bending your knees before him in solemn mockery; Say now, mistaken Caiaphas, whether did he or thou blaspheme.

Long had the prisoners of the grave slept in darkness; but now they awake out of their iron sleep, they shake off the slumber of a thousand ages. Now monuments render back their dust, church yards and burial grounds pant and heave. Even palaces will then be found to have been but upper chambers to a tomb.—And the ocean itself will seem to have been paved with human skulls. Strange to behold! the fragments of bodies will fly through the air, to obey the signal of the trumpet, and join their fellow members, however distant. Ask not, ye profane, how, can it be? For who hath shortened his arm? He who knit your bodies together at the first, can unite your scattered dust, though the four winds were warring for it. Three days did the prophet Jonah suffer a living death in the belly of the fish; but when the third morning gilded the mountains, and played upon the billows, the obedient monster returned his sacred guest untouched on the safe shore. So at the appointed season, the grave at the command of God, shall cast forth her dead, and the earth shall no more cover her slain.

Mean time the living shall undergo a change equivalent unto death, and this mortal shall put on immortality. This is a great mystery. Here let us leave it under a vail, and proceed to take a view of that most populous assembly, where Adam shall salute his youngest son. The billows are not so numerous that break upon the shore nor the stars that glitter in the firmament. The edict of the Almighty King shall sweep an area for this vast congregation. Here all civil distinctions are buried. The mighty Cesar stands upon a level with the meanest of the throng. No respect is paid to him that wore imperial purple. Here the great heroes of antiquity shall stand unmarked and unadored.

See there on the left hand of the Judge, that dreadful crowd, pale with horror and amazement! How their eye balls roll in wild affright! What despair is in every gesture! Most gladly would they bless the grave to cover them, the flames to wrap them, the rock to hide them, or the seas to sweep them from the presence of him who sits upon the throne. But mark on the right hand that triumphant assembly, who face the thunders with dauntless magnanimity; when the stars are falling, their thoughts are fixed; when the earth is quaking, their heart is unappalled. They view with calm serenity the jawing gulf, the glorious Judge, and hail the happy morning of the resurrection. Are these the forms that mouldered in the dust? Once did they lie among the pots of sin and misery; but now they are made as a dove, whose wings are covered with silver, and her feathers with yellow gold. Not one sinner shall stand in this vast congregation of the righteous.

SEED CORN.

I have been for several years in the practise of selecting my seed corn in the field, before gathering my crop, from such stalks as bore two ears, taking those of the best appearance; which I think has been the means of improving my crop. I have made another experiment on seed corn, which is very simple. I broke a sufficient number of ears of corn in two to make seed to plant two certain pieces of ground both pieces of the same quality, and prepared in the same way. I planted one piece with the seed from the butt of the ear, the other from the top end. The piece planted with seed from the butt end produced seven bushels per acre more than that planted with the seed from the end.

Anon.

From a late English Paper.

UNION HALL.

A New Prophet.—As soon as the Magistrate had taken his seat, a person of very uncommon appearance was placed by one of the officers at the bar. The person stated that he had found him in the street the evening before, followed by a mob, who disturbed the peace, and made him the excuse for doing so.

The prisoner was a man of large stature, beyond the middle age, and appeared absorbed in his own meditations; his dress consisted of a shirt without any neckcloath, a large coat fastened about his waist by a leathren belt, a pair of old trowsers, but neither shoes nor stockings, and a long bushy beard hung down to his breast.

After the officer had stated his charge, the following short dialogue took place between the Magistrate and the prisoner;

Magistrate.—Well, where did you come from?"—"From *America.*" What part of America?"—"The state of Massachusetts—it was so called when I left it four years ago." "What brought you to England?"—"The Lord called me"—"When did you come?"—"On the 13th day of March last." "What did you come for?" "To prophesy." "To prophesy?" Yea." "I believe we must send you to Brixton; we have a prophet there already." "I know nothing of him: I know nothing but Christ, and him crucified." The prisoner was then desired to withdraw from the bar, which he did; and taking a bible from under his coat, appeared to read it with great attention, regardless of every thing that was passing around him. He was, however very ready to answer any questions that were put to him respecting the motives of his conduct: and to a person who made some inquiries he gave the following account of himself:

He had been a farmer in Massachusetts, in good circumstances, and had a family. About four years ago, the Lord called him to leave his house and land, and wife and children, and follow him. He obeyed the call, and took nothing with him, neither purse nor script, nor shoes on his feet. He had not since eaten the flesh of any animal, nor drank any strong drink, in which term he included every liquid except water and milk—nor had he eaten any leavened bread, nor ever received any money, although the brethren had often sought to administer to his necessities, by endeavoring to prevail on him to accept it; but he always refused and never took thought for the morrow. Since he left home he travelled through a great part of the United States preaching the word to as many as would receive it, and baptised as John baptised, and went down into the water with the disciple.

He came to prophesy what he was not yet commissioned to reveal, and was to continue in his present body until the second coming of Christ, who he was to go to Jerusalem to meet. When the time of that coming was to be, had not yet been revealed to him. In Philadelphia it was revealed to him that he should go to England, and hither he came according to the revelation

He accounted for being brought to the office, by saying it was his master's will but he had not offended. He had been praying the evening, and on his return the people followed him and shouted. They did him no harm; he made no complaint, and the officer took him and cast him into prison.

The Magistrate, as the best mode of providing for the prisoner for the present, made out an order to send him to Brixton House of Correction, with directions that he should be kindly treated.

A gentleman of the bar, in a neighboring county, in easy circumstances and pretty good practice, had rendered himself some what remarkable by his attempt in the way of matrimonial speculation.—A maiden, rather advanced in years, residing some miles distant, hearing of the lawyer's speculating propensity—that his character was unexceptionable, and his life tolerably good, resolved upon making him her husband. She hit upon the following expedient. She pretended suddenly to be taken very ill, and sent for the man of the law to draw her will. He attented. By her will she devised 10,000l in bank stock, to be divided among her three cousins, some thousands, in bonds and notes, to a niece—and vast landed estate to a favorite nephew. The will being finished, she gave the lawyer a very liberal fee, and enjoined secrecy upon him for some pretended purpose—thus precluding him from an inquiry into her real circumstances. Need I mention the result? In a fortnight the lady thought proper to be restored to health.—The lawyer called to congratulate her on her restoration—Begged permission to visit her, which was granted. After a short courtship the desired offer was made.—The bargain was concluded and ratified. The lawyer's whole estate, by his wife consists of an annuity of *sixty-five dollars!*

London paper.

From the Republican Gazette.

Recipe for the Ague and fever.

Take ½ oz. Yellow bark
¼ do Cream of tartar
¼ do cloves

To one pint Port Wine well shaken together. Take 1-2 gill every hour.

FROM THE LEXINGTON REPORTER.

A Kentucky Pumpkin.—A genuine Pumpkin, measuring five feet six inches in circumference, weighing eighty seven pounds and raised by Major Fishel in the vicinity of this town, is now at I. Stickney's store.

FROM THE DETROIT GAZETTE.

A Michigan Pumpkin.—A Pumpkin was raised by Mr. H. Berthlette, near this city, the present seasons, which weighed 174 pounds 12 ounces, after it had been picked more than three weeks, and measured 6 feet and 8 inches in circumference.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING IN WASHINGTON CITY,

The Columbian Star,

DEVOTED TO

Religion and Science.

The Warrior's name,
Though pealed and chimed on all the tongues of fame,
Sounds less harmonious to the grateful mind,
Than his who fashions and improves mankind—COLUMBIAN.

PROSPECTUS.

IN offering to the patronage of the American public a new periodical work, it is deemed unnecessary to dwell upon the importance of diffusing knowledge, or upon the obvious advantages of cheap and frequent publications, which place within the reach of all classes the instruction which they may need, or the information concerning passing events, of which no inquisitive mind can readily consent to be deprived. The rapid increase and wide circulation of magazines, newspapers, &c. in our country, furnish evidence, that the public, in a good degree appreciate these sources of improvement. The influence which such publications, and particularly the political journals, exert over the public mind, is too extensive and important, not to induce a desire in every benevolent bosom, that an engine so powerful should be more frequently and directly employed in imparting the most efficient and salutary impulses. The number of periodical works devoted to the cause of religion, is comparatively small, and a part only of these are published in that form, which is undoubtedly the most popular, and best adapted to secure the gratest degree of usefulness. A publication which, while it shall recognize as its leading object the maintenance of Christian truth, the diffusion of religious intelligence, and the promotion of science, shall comprise such other information as is sought in ordinary newspapers, will, it is presumed, best advance the main objects of its establishment.

The project of the proposed publication has originated from these views. The City of Washington is judged and eligable situation, as well because no work of the kind exists in its vicinity, as because it is sufficiently central to render the paper a medium of communication throughout the Union.

It is impracticable in a prospectus to do more than give an outline of the plan. The COLUMBIAN STAR will be principally devoted to the cause of *Religion and Science.* It will embody the most important intelligence, which has reference to the church of Christ, the situation and exigencies of the destitute portions of mankind, and the mighty association of piety and energy which has already effected such wonderful changes in the moral aspect of the world, and is so full of glorious promise. It will delight to trace the march of those missionaries of the Cross, who, in India or in our own forests, in the isles of the Pacific, or amid the snows of the north, are proclaiming to the heathen the glad tidings of salvation, and making straight in the desert a highway for our God.

The progress of literature and science will be noticed, and such selections will be made from popular works, as may tend to inform the understanding, and purify the taste.

A summary of the most interesting news of the day will be given; and, without any bias form political partialities, such general views of the state of our own country, as well as other nations, will be presented, as will assist in forming correct opinions on the subject. In fine, no pains will be spared to render the paper useful and interesting to every class of the community.

TERMS.

The COLUMBIAN STAR will be issued every Saturday morning, on a super royal sheet, at Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance or before the first of May, or Four Dollars if payment is deferred to a subsequent period. It will be delivered to subscribers in Washington and Georgetown on the day of publication, and be forwarded to persons at a distance, by mail or as they shall direct, without loss of time.

Advertisements will be inserted by the square, once, at 75 cents, and for every succeeding insertion 50 cents. On standing advertisements, by the year, a deduction of one third will be made.

The first number will be issued on the 5th of January, 1822. Those who hold subscription papers, and those who wish to be considered subscribers, are requested to give seasonable notice to the publishers, Messrs. Anderson & Meehan, Columbian Office, Washington City.

Any person becoming responsible for five copise, shall have a sixth gratis.

Communications, and *letters* relative to the COLUMBIAN STAR, must come to the publishers *post paid;* in every instance where this is not attended to by correspondents, the postage will be charged to them.

WASHINGTON, *Dec.* 3*d*, 1821.

I HAVE a spare CRUSHING MILL for crushing ears of Corn, in complete order, that I wish to sell.

THOMAS TROTTER.

July 17, 1821—tf 317

WANTED

At this Office, an Apprentice to the Printing business.

TERMS.

The AMERICAN RECORDER *is published every Friday, at* THREE *dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance: or* FOUR *dollars if not paid within the year.—Subscribers residing out of the District, to pay yearly in advance.*

No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, and orders to that effect either verbal or in writing, from the Subscriber, the the option of the Editor.

Advertisements not exceeding fifteen lines will be inserted at 60 cents the first time and for each continuance.

All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.